

Cleavans Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c &c.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER PRECIOUS THE PRETEXTS." - Washington.

VOL. LXI.

NO. 40.

Choice Poetry.

From the Home Journal.

SONG OF THE SUMMER FLOWERS.

BY EMMELINE S. SMITH.

We come with smiles of gladness,
The we're followed by downy;
And we claim a kindly welcome;
For we have not long to stay.
Grant us a gleam of sunshine;
A kiss from summer's breeze;
A few of heaven's dew-drops—
We ask no more than these.

Then in your daily pathways,
So cheery will bloom;
And round your pleasant dwellings
We'll lavish rich perfume;
Your hours of toil we'll sweeten;
We'll smile away your care;
We'll ever bid your sorrows
A holy aspect wear.

There are many human blossoms
With natures like our own,
Whose bloom, from earth's fair bower,
May be as quickly gone.
Such pale buds of beauty,
Are the gossips of life's way;
Oh, cherish them with kindness,
While in your homes they stay!

Give them plenty of love's sunshine,
With piedy's gentle dew;
And let the breath of tenderness
Their every step pursue.
Then, while they dwell among you,
They'll brighten all your hours;
And when they pass to heaven,
They'll go gently like the flowers.

A PRETTY IRISH MELODY.

Were I but my own wife, to guard and to guide
Thy little of sorrow should fall on my dear;
I'd stand my low love verses, stealing beside
So faint and so tender his heart would burst;
I'd pull the wild blossoms from valley and highland;
And there at his feet I would lay them all down;
I'd sing him the songs of our poor stricken island;
Till his heart was on fire with a love like my own.

There's a rose by his dwelling—I'd tend the lone treasure;
That he might have flowers when the summer come;
There's a harp in his hall—I'd wake its sweet measure;
For he must have music to brighten his home;
Were I but his own wife, to guide and to guard him;
Thy little of sorrow should fall on my dear;
For every kind glance my whole life would award him—
Its sickness I'd soothe and in sadness I'd cheer.

My heart is a faint welling upward forever;
When I think of my true love by night or by day;
That heart keeps its faith like a vast flowing river;
Which gushes forever and sings on its way;
I have thoughts full of peace for his soul to repose in;
Were I but his own wife, to win and to woe;
To rise like the morning star, darling, like you.

Miscellaneous.

Troublesome Children.

When you get tired of their noise, just think what the change would be, should it come to a total silence. Nature makes a provision for strengthening the children's lungs by exercise. Babies cannot laugh so as to get much exercise in this way, but we never heard of one that could not cry. Crying, shouting, screaming, are nature's lung exercise, and if you do not wish for it in the parlor, pray have a place devoted to it, and do not deprive the girls from it, with the notion that it is improper for them to laugh, jump, cry, scream, and run races in the open air. After while one gets used to this juvenile music, and can even write and think more concretely with it than without it; provided it does not run into obtrusive forms. We remember a boy that used to go to school past our study window, and he generally made a continuous stream of roar to the school-house and back again. We supposed at first he had been nearly murdered by some one, and had wasted considerable compassion on the wounds of infant innocence; but, on inquiring into his case, found him in perfectly good condition. The truth was that the poor little fellow had no mirthfulness in his composition, therefore couldn't laugh and shout, and so, naturally, in her wise compensations, had given him more largely the faculty of roaring. He seemed to thrive upon it, and we believe is still doing well. Laughing and hallooing, however, are to be preferred, unless a child shows a decided incapacity for those exercises.

Our eye aights, just now, upon the following touching little scrap, written by an English laborer, whose child had been killed by the falling of a beam:

"Sweet, laughing child, the cottage door stands free and open now;
But oh! its sunshine glides no more.
The gladness of the brawny;
The merry step hath passed away;
The laughing sport is hushed for aye;
'Thy mother by the fireside sits,
And listens for thy call;
Slowly—slowly as she knits,
Her quiet tears don't fall;
Her little hinderling thing is gone,
And undisturbed she may work on."

John Jones has no objection to the law her law when applied to Jane. Jane Jones contends stoutly for the liquor law as applicable to John. Jane's argument is simple and conclusive. When John does liquor, he doesn't like her; therefore, if John can't drink, he won't like her—the conclusion she wishes to reach.

Mrs. Partington on Diseases.

"Diseases are very various," said Mrs. Partington, as she returned from a street-corner conversation with Mr. Bold.

"The Doctor tells me that poor old Mrs. Daze has got two buckles upon her lungs. It is dreadful to think of, I declare. The diseases are so various! One day we hear of people's dying of hermitage of the lung, another of brown's creatures; here, they tell us of the elementary canal being out of order, and there about, the tenor of the throat; here we hear of the neurology in the head, and there of an embargo; on the one side of us we hear of a man being killed by getting a pound of beef in his sacrum; and there another kills himself by discovering his peculiar vein. Things change so that I declare that I don't know how to subscribe for any case now-a-days."

New names and nostrils take the place of the old, and I might as well throw my carb bag away."

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER



Fri. Evening.

1861.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

An Incident in Mr. Douglas' Court Experience.

Burning of Hampton.
FOURTH MONDAY, August 8.
It was during the sitting of his court, that the notorious Joe Smith was to be tried for some offence against the people of the State. Mob-law had taken matters some what under its charge in the West; and the populace, fearing that Smith, in this particular instance, might manage to slip from the hands of justice, determined to take him from the court house and hang him. They even went so far as to erect a gallows in the yard, and having entered the court-room, demanded from the sheriff the prisoner. Judge Douglas was in his seat, the room was filled with the infuriated mob and its sympathizers; Smith sat pale and trembling in his box; while the sheriff after vainly attempting to quell the disturbance, fell powerless and half-fainting on the steps. "Sheriff" shouted the judge, "clear the court!" It was easier said than done. Five hundred men, not to be thwarted by a coward, and such the sheriff proved. It was a trying moment. The life of Smith, per se, was not worth saving, but the dignity of the court must be upheld, and Douglas saw at a glance that he had but a moment to do it. "Mr. Harris," said he, addressing a huge and sinewy Kentuckian, "I appoint you sheriff of this court—Select your deputies. Clear this court-house. Do it, and do it now." He had chosen the right man. Right and left fell the foremost of the mob; some were pitched from the windows, others jumped thence of their own accord, and soon the entire crowd, convinced of the judge's determination to maintain order, rushed pull-neck from the court-room, while Smith, who had, unperceived, made his way up to the feet of the judge, laid his head upon his knee and wept like a child. "Never," said Douglas, "was I so determined to effect a result as then. Had Smith been taken from my protection, it would have been only when I lay dead upon the floor." The fact that he had no right to appoint a sheriff was not one of the "points of consideration." "How shall I execute my will?" was probably the only question that suggested itself to his mind at the time, and the logic of the answer in no way troubled him. The dignity of the bench was always upheld by Judge Douglass during the sitting of the court; but he was no stickler for form or ceremony elsewhere.

DR. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Trenton Gazette says:

"Charles Breckinridge, son of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, who was last year in the College of New Jersey, has been admitted in the school at West Point. Dr. Breckinridge visited Princeton a few days since, and expressed strong confidence that Kentucky will never go out of the Union, and that if by any unexpected movement her Legislature, about to be elected, should favor Secession, the people will have civil war, and will fight the Union battle to the last; the popular voice, he says, is decidedly for the Union."

DECIMATION.—It is stated that the Hon. Edward D. Baker, Senator from Oregon, declines the appointment of Brigadier General, tendered him by the President and Senate. The services of Col. Baker, however, with the fine regiment which he has in the field, will be rendered whenever active duty shall seem to demand his aid or counsel. The Senate cannot well spare, at this crisis, a statesman so gifted and so popular as Col. Baker.

Governor Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation, in which he enjoins upon all civil officers to do their utmost to bring to justice all persons who are engaged in creating trouble in the State; and instructs them to call when necessary upon the military authorities for aid. He also requires all citizens of suitable age to enroll themselves in military organizations for the defense of the State, and warns all those in arms against the existing State Government to return to their duty. He closes with a notification to the Confederate troops who have invaded the State that they must at once leave it, or their continuance in it will be considered as an act of war, designed to bring upon the State the horrors of war.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—It is reported that Major-General McClellan in speaking of the battle of Bull Run, and deplored it, added, "that it was a splendid reconnaissance for me." This shows the spirit of the new General who commands the army about Washington. He is determined to profit by the disaster to our arms, and will make good use of the knowledge obtained by General McDowell's "splendid reconnaissance." It was a sad thing that so many lives should have been lost; but the information gained as to the strength of the Rebels, their fighting qualities and their position, will be of incalculable value in the future.

AN attempt was recently made to kill off the celebrated Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, by sending him the infested garments of a person who died of the small-pox. But the brave old man was not to be caught thus. He burnt the parcel in his front yard, and published an invitation to the sender of it, whoever he might be, to call in person and receive his acknowledgment.

WELLINGTON'S WAY WITH NONCOMBATANTS.—Wellington's plan would be a good one to enforce against those whose curiosity is strong, their patriotism to fight. When importuned at Brussels by a number of the amusement-seekers among his own countrymen to let them be spectators of the approaching battle at Waterloo, he at once consented, and ordered them immediately to be armed, equipped, and to take their place in the ranks of the soldiers. General Scott should issue an order at once that every civilian who attempts to cross the lines on the eve of battle should be at once placed in the ranks, where his curiosity can be satisfied and his presence be made useful.

A company of traveling equestrian performers, called the Troupe Americaine, who had been giving performances in which a gigantic elephant figured, while at Atles placed the animal at night in a stable next to a shed in which a large quantity of newly cut clover had been collected. Attacked by the odor of the fragrance, the elephant broke down the wood-work which separated the shed from the stable, and devoured such a mass of clover that in the morning found it becoming greatly swollen, and died in a few hours.

The Whereabouts of Gen. Wise.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer of Wednesday.

By the arrival of a gentleman yesterday

from the Kanawha country, we have further

accounts of the doings of Wise in that region.

The account which we receive is in confir-

mation of all previous news that we have

had about the insurrections and outrages which

Wise committed while in the Valley. For

cool and wanton atrocities in robbery, theft,

and destruction of property his career has

no parallel in modern times. For weeks

previous to his hurried and precipitate re-

trete he kept his guerrillas constantly scour-

ing and marauding the counties of Kanawha

and Jackson, seizing all the cattle and

horses of Union men, and plundering to buy

them of the Disunion men, but never pay-

ing anything to anybody. These cattle and

horses he sent on to the East until there

are very few good horses left in the counties named. Other counties fared but little better. He burned nearly every bridge in

the Valley, except the fine suspension bridge

across Elk river, which he ordered to be

cut down and fired. His order was partially

prevented by the vigilance of some of the

citizens. The bridge, however, was so weak

as to render it useless. He burned two fine steamboats after he was compelled to abandon them, and it is said, although

our informant will not vouch for the truth,

of his own personal knowledge, that one of

these boats contained the bodies of several

that were killed and wounded in the tragedy

by which his troops fired into each other,

in mistake, in their retreat. Many of the

more moderate of the Secessionists are as

bitter towards Wise as the Union men—

Many talk about shooting him—even some

that were in his army. Many of his fol-

lowers and adherents have left the country,

now that he has gone; others are ready to

swear allegiances, while others ask to be let

alone. They say that this wanton destruc-

tion of property is more than they bargained

for. Many honorable and worthy men have

been carried off to Richmond for expressing

Union sentiments, some of whom have large

properties depending on them for sustenance.

A great amount of suffering must be the

result. The most violent of the able Seces-

sionists have gone with Wise's army and

many of their families are in a distressed

condition. All hands are sick to death of

secession. It has been a terrible thing to

them. The new Government of the

State, although looked upon with consider-

able distrust by some, will eventually be

sustained by a large majority.

A SECESSION FEVER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE OUTBREAKS.—The office of the

Democratic Standard was completely re-

duced of its contents on Thursday after-

noon, by a mob, composed of the soldiers,

returned from the First Regiment, and citi-

zens. The Standard has for a long time

published secession editorials and articles

reflecting on the soldiers. They demanded

a retraction, and the Palmers (editors and

proprietors) shook pistols and axes out of

the windows, and dared the mob.

While the city authorities endeavored to

quell the disturbance, the Palmers fired

four shots, wounding two soldiers. The of-

fice was immediately gutted, and the materials burned in the street. The Palmers took refuge in the attic, but were finally

carried to the police station and protected

by the police, though with great difficulty.

The official returns of Colonel Gor-

don's First Minnesota Regiment show that

the Bull Run battle, there were forty-

killed, one hundred and nine wounded

and sixty-four missing—twenty-six of whom

were enumerated in the number of wounded.

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